

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

Blizzards and snow storms are obstructing trains and doing damage in Old England and New England.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence has been placed in the national museum at Washington.

President Cleveland has pardoned Sam Phips and Albert Brandner, who were imprisoned for robbing a railroad train near Dallas, Texas, in 1873. Reported efforts to secure a pardon have heretofore failed.

In the congressional proceedings will be read: "The senate bill passed for the erection of a public building and for alteration of the jail at Fort Smith, Arkansas. No trace is found of the passage of a bill to erect a building in Janesville, or even to repair its jail."

The present mayor of Montreal enforced as strenuously as possible, during the recent small-pox panic, the rules for general vaccination and for general sanitary improvement. At the recent election he was opposed by the ignorant and superstitious classes, but he was re-elected by 2,000 majority.

Dr. Mayhew has been appointed pension examiner at Fond du Lac. The doctor secured the place in opposition to the expressed wishes of Gen. Bragg, and the latter has even gone so far as to say that the former is "an infernal ignoramus." Ex-Congressman Eldredge was a partisan of the doctor, and as he is not so old as to have shaken off the habits of his congressional career, he still "objects" to Gen. Bragg having too much influence with this administration.

It is not certain that there is not a pretty good lot of aquano common sense in the proposition of Mr. Wolford, of Kentucky. He made a speech in the house the other day, advocating the purchase by the government of artificial arms and legs for Confederate soldiers who lost those extremities in the war. There are several reasons why such treatment would not be improper. Apart from the fact that it would be an act of charity and generosity, and everybody is in favor of such acts whether everybody practices them or not, there is this consideration:—thousands of these men engaged in the trouble without any deliberate desire to destroy the union. It often serves the purposes of the people of the north to call attention to the poverty and ignorance of the south. These things are not actually, the south is poor and ignorant, but that very fact adds to the innocence of any official intent on the part of a very large portion of the south. They can plead not guilty on that very pretense; at least their guilt can be properly questioned, and it is charitable to give them the benefit of the doubt.

And then there is always this certainty; no viper is being nursed while the motions of generosity are gone through. Everybody can feel almost absolutely secure in the proposition that the southern men who have lost a leg or an arm could not under any circumstances be a very threatening danger to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. They could not take long marches with wooden legs or good aim with wooden arms. And then the government has plenty of money with which to pay for all such substitutes. From the present indications if the termination of the power of the present dominant party is waited for—three years from to-day—the contents of the national exchequer will be well high gone. All the resources of statehood are being brought into play to devise means to reduce the amount of money in the treasury, and every confidence may be had in the ability of that party to accomplish the object. Enormous deficiencies already begin to exist in the executive departments and soon the era of defalcation will begin. That is sure to come—it is one of the developments of evolution in the history of that party.

Hence it is plain that our government ought to do a great many more things than to buy for those mutilated ex-confederates such arms and legs as will be needed, and that such an act may blossom and ripen into fratricide there should be no delay in passing the enactment.

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

The other day the National Republican, printed at Washington, published a piece of quack, quack nature, which is well worth reading. It does us injustice to the magnanimity, but simply, in a very happy way, shows the rich-mindedness of their condition:

The righteous rage of the New England magnanimity—the notion once described by a great democratic organ as the "most responsible element in American politics"—is profoundly stirred by the present unhappy condition of the democratic party. Not is this fact surprising, for, when the New England magnanimity contrasted to loan their piousness and productions respectability to the democrats for the campaign of 1873, the party of the second part agreed in consideration of such loan, to behave itself in a seemly manner—seemly in the eyes of the magnanimity, regardless of democratic notions of propriety.

The party of the second part, to wit, the democracy, has defaulted. In the opinion of the New England magnanimity—great men all, in that they are truly good—the democracy has done those things it ought not to have done, has left undone those things it ought to have done, and there is no health in it, not even enough to warrant remedial medication. For this reason there is eloquence outpouring, for the magnanimity is in a roaring and the tiger is a-leaping of his tail.

New England magnanimity, (the Boston Herald) growling in spirit, admits that "the democratic party is weak in its leadership, but it is more fatally weak in its lack of agreement upon the principles and policy of government. A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Was not the democratic party "equally weak in its leadership" in 1851, and hadn't it been so for a quarter of a century? When has there been a time since slavery died that the democratic party could agree on anything? The party lived on slavery—that was its policy, its capital, its meat and drink for forty years—and when that ulcer was oiled the wound of the party was struck with paralysis.

All the New England magnanimity knew all this; knew too, that the old party was "a house divided against itself," and "could not stand," but they bolstered it up with their own respectability, and they and their New York brethren took the government from the hands of the republicans and confided it to the democrats.

ROBERT EMMET.

Why is the memory of Robert Emmet scarcely cherished by all Irishmen, and why is his name held in fond remembrance, and considered a synonym for liberty the world over?

He belonged to a most remarkable family. His father was a physician in Dublin. His eldest brother, Temple Emmet, was called to the bar when he was twenty years old and it is said that at that age he knew more law than any judge, and more divinity than any bishop in the land. He died at twenty-seven. Thomas Addis Emmet on the death of his brother abandoned medicine for law. He was an ardent Irish patriot, a trusted counsel for the zealous but unfortunate members of the various patriotic societies, an earnest believer in Irish independence, a prisoner for his convictions and an exile from home in the United States, where he achieved a high standing at the bar.

The remaining brother of this family was Robert. He lived in an era of general discontent; in a time of great intellectual activity—"the golden age of successful mediocrity." The course and stolid George the Third was on the British throne; Louis the Sixteenth in France was preparing the way for the French revolution; Frederick the Great of Prussia, was persecuting war, writing poetry and encouraging learning and philosophy, and on this side the water the American revolution was fought and won while Robert was still young. It was a period of universal unrest, of moral, political, religious and intellectual freedom.

Wars, dissensions and persecutions have always been the portion of Ireland. Early in its authentic history the island was conquered by the English; it was invaded by other nations; it was overrun by Cromwell and it was the scene of frequent conspiracies and rebellions. But throughout all its vicissitudes it retained a local parliament until 1801, when all separate government was abolished and a political union was formed with Great Britain. The French and American revolutions were constant incentives to the people to achieve complete independence; but every effort was not by force; every meeting was considered a conspiracy; every suggestion for their improvement was looked upon as treason; spies thronged the market places and soldiers were stationed in every quarter; while the jails were filled with suspects and the hangman was constantly employed.

The twenty-five years of the life of Robert Emmet, were passed amid such like these. Tranquillity and happiness in his nature indeed were unknown. The inhabitants of Ireland had never partaken of that ecstasy which arises from contentment and security. Disorder, turbulence and apprehension, the inevitable conditions of a civilized race under a despotic government, had long been prevalent. With these surroundings, there is no surprise in learning that the ardent temperament, the sensitive nature, the patriotic spirit, and the loving devotion of a youth who even though he had not reached maturity, was still impressed with the violence and vindictiveness of the conquerors of his home, had every element in his character stirred to its lowest depths by the revelation of iniquity and tyranny which beset him in every direction. In his youth he was a student of the most intense application, and his love for the exact sciences amounted to a passion. The stuff of which he was made is most clearly shown by his refusal, when he was a young man of twenty, to appear on a certain occasion before the Lord Chancellor for examination. It was believed that certain members of the college of which he was a student, belonged to the Society of United Irishmen—a secret organization devoted to the liberation of Ireland from the thralldom of English rule. The Lord Chancellor came over to make a personal examination. Robert declined to respond to the summons to appear and answer to certain charges under oath; he with others was suspended and his undying interest in the cause of Irish liberty became known to all men.

No outline of the tragic life, or even of the still more tragic death of Robert Emmet can here be given. It would be difficult to find in history the record of one who died so young, who so existed, had been diversified with so many varied experiences. His eloquence was the marvel of all listeners; while his impassioned orations are the common inheritance of mankind. His plan for the organization of a "provisional" government for Ireland; his journey to the continent and his intercourse with Napoleon and Talleyrand; his remarkable zeal in writing letters, forming military companies and encouraging his followers; his plans to thwart the emissaries of England in their efforts to rivet more tightly the

chains of slavery on the Irish people; his escape from English power and his return to that soil which would always draw him back; his attachment to Miss Curran; his arrest, trial and execution—these and the thousand other incidents of his youthful life are read and re-read with ever increasing interest by his warm-hearted yet unfortunate countrymen.

To-day is the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. (Wherever an Irish heart beats his memory will be held sacred; wherever liberty is loved, his name will be revered; wherever charity and forbearance are exercised, it may be known that they are exercised in larger measure because this youthful patriot lived. His every impulse was for the good of others; and no higher thing can be said of a man, than that he laid down his life for the happiness of his fellow countrymen might be increased.

MRS. MOLLOY'S MISTAKE.

SHE TELLS HOW SHE PICKED UP A NATURAL SCOUNDREL.

And Thought She Had Made a Man of Him. While She Hadn't—The Murderer Promises Another Statement—His Victims in Jail—The Mob Quiet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 3.—The Morning Herald publishes a letter written by Mrs. Molloy, from South Bend, to Howell, present attorney, dated Feb. 10, three days before the body of Sarah Graham was found. In substance she says that she entered into the work of prison reform eleven years ago, and did so with no thought of self, but with one inspiration—to save perishing souls. Referring to her pastor's statement that almost all Springfield believes her a bad woman, she says: "It seems strange that any should think that if I wanted to descend to anything low and sordid I would need to bring into my home those who were helpless to take care of themselves, and spend my entire time in constant drudgery to support them. You can readily see that I must not have been a very peculiar person that if I wanted to live a criminal life I could not find some one to support me, instead of having some one to support I first met Graham while he was an inmate of the prison, and he was a very interesting man. I had no interest in him to reform him. When pardoned out he came to me at La Porte."

"I secured him a place on a newspaper. His conduct for a long time was above reproach. He was a very capable man, and I loved him and child in Fort Wayne, and I resolved to try to reform the family. The paper was removed to Elgin, Ill., and I secured Graham a place in the publishing office. He was a very capable man, and I loved him and child in Fort Wayne, and I resolved to try to reform the family. I knew it was a doubtful experiment. She was not the one to strengthen and control one of George's weak natural nature. For a time she was well, but old troubles began, and they lived unhappily. The more wretched he became the closer he clung to me, his only friend and foster mother. Finally, when he was about to be released from prison, the paper and made George business manager, moved the paper to Washington, Kan., where George and family, including Cora, myself, and family, lived in our house. The more they lived together, the more I loved them, and I finally went to Indiana, finally following Willie associated in the office George and Cora became fond of each other. It seemed as if she had but one thought, night or day, that was for George, but George was as pure as an angel. If I had been of a more calculating nature, I would have perhaps been worldly enough to cast him aside and forbid Cora seeing him, but she was not such. She knew his past history, she loved him in spite of it. George wrote from Fort Wayne that he was divorced from Sarah while in prison, and never returned to her. That while at his house living together in Kansas they were not married. He wanted to marry Cora. She was blind to his faults; I reluctantly consented. No one suggested George deceiving about the second marriage with Sarah, or thought of examining the Allen county records. I would have staked my life that after his bitter experience in the prison in past years he would never do anything to make himself liable to be sent there again. Judge Baker bought the farm to give the young people a chance to give a living for themselves, and offered to give me a chance to pay for it in installments. They went to take care of young children. I was so used to my home with them when I could be at home. I believed now the problem of George's life would be solved. Cora set herself to work to make him as happy as possible, and to bring out under their influence the best part of his nature."

The above statement Mrs. Molloy gives as solid facts known to herself, and as will be seen, it exonerates her from coming at all into the murder case. She does not know nothing; says George pinned for his children and wrote to his Fort Wayne wife asking for them. He told Mrs. Molloy he had the consent of Sarah to live with him. She furnished money for him to go on. He claimed when he got back that he met his first wife in St. Louis and got the children. The children told the same story that their father had been married, and that they were in St. Louis and coming away with their father. The forged developed itself.

Graham says he will make another statement and apparently referring to Mrs. Molloy that it will make other facts clear. He charges Mrs. Molloy with inciting a mob to hang him and says his statement will give other people a chance to confess Mrs. Molloy and her daughter Cora are in jail. The mob has made no effort to Lynch Graham and the jail is strongly guarded.

Notable Wedding.

New York, March 3.—Julia Worrison, daughter of the well known banker, and said to be the richest heiress in America, was married Tuesday to Jefferson Seligman, of the banking house of J. & S. Seligman. The magnificence of the occasion was almost unprecedented in this city.

Ludian Ford.

—Mrs. Barringer is recovering from a dangerous illness.

—A new dramatic club have decided on a play which they intend to give as soon as possible.

—School closes with an exhibition Saturday evening March 6. Miss Will be furnished by the concert band of the city. The superintendent is expected to be present.

THE BLESSED MAN.

AS HE IS DESCRIBED BY THE PSALMIST—AND HOW.

To Ennoble His Virtues as Elucidated by Sam Jones—Some Things That Are Necessary To Be Avoided by He Who Loves the Lord.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Moody's tabernacle was as full of people as it could hold Tuesday night when Mr. Sam Jones came forward to address the audience.

"Before we proceed to sing the next hymn," he said, "will every one who is a professed Christian, who is a member of some church or congregation, rise? Let us see how many of you there are. Please rise."

The great majority rises, and Rev. Sam announces: "Perhaps two-thirds, yes, fully that many of the congregation are Christians. Then the hymn is sung with a great deal more vim than any previous song, and the speaker announces his text: Psalm 133: 'Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night.'"

"These psalms are an interesting study to any man," he says. "I like to read Dickens, Thackeray and Trollope and others like them, because they give me something from actual life. I like to read the Bible, too. The great authors almost show me the simple life and the life as it is, but David understood better to depict it. He gives me human nature as it is, not as I would like it to be. I want to see the day when the minister can influence more men to vote for the right than the big bear saloon-keeper can get to vote for the wrong. (Applause.) Conversely preaching, poor little shakings, false promises, politicians and board-drinking officers are enough to destroy any town. Jesus Christ came into the world to destroy these very things. As long as we try to kill him, he will ever be a friend in the battle for right. There are churches here where pure gospel is preached every Sunday, and if they were taken advantage of the city could be purified and saved from destruction and desolation."

Latent power, he concluded, was not of much value. Christians must work to save the wives and homes from beer-drinking, drunkenness, gambling, and all the private corruption. If nothing more should come of the present work, he hoped Christians would push forward the cause of Christ and of morality.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A cablegram announces the death at Rome of Cardinal Jacobini, in his 84th year.

The house committee on public lands is in favor of repealing the preemption law.

A fire at Worcester, Mass., destroyed the Elihu Allen distillery, causing a loss of \$70,000.

A treaty of peace was Tuesday signed at Bucharest by representatives of Serbia and Bulgaria.

Dr. Furrand, of Charleston, W. Va., now 100 years of age, walks alone about the city and reads the street paper without glasses.

The stable of J. C. Crall, at Ashland, Kan., was burned Tuesday evening. Loss was about \$10,000, including thirty-six horses.

Secretary Manning reports to the house of representatives that Gen. Butler accounted for \$200,000 stolen at New Orleans, and Gen. Canby for \$100,000.

The house committee on contested elections has decided to report favorably on the claims of M. B. Kidd, of Indiana, and Frank H. Ford, of Ohio.

L. S. Tullih, district attorney at Chicago, has informed Attorney General Garland that he is ready to resign whenever the administration desires to fill his place.

On Monday evening, in Paris, some unknown person fired a bullet at Dr. Florent, coronator of the London Times, as he was entering his residence, but he escaped injury.

Thomas Gense, a millionaire miner of Helena, Mt. T., was Friday married to Miss Maggie Gense, by Bishop Benson. The bride received from the groom a check for \$250,000.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in addressing a conference of Liberal delegates in London Tuesday, advised that the government expected to make an early proposal to the country on the Irish difficulty.

Delegates from Chicago and Milwaukee secured the arrest of the brothers Rosenbloom at Milwaukee, Wis., for doctoring horses. The penalty is a fine of \$10 or imprisonment for one month for each offense.

The block of stock in the Evansville & Terre Haute road once owned by the Louisville & Nashville company has been sold to Boston investors, who hold the presidency and vice presidency of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois company.

Adolphus Busch, the noted brewer of St. Louis, has started for California in a special car, with his family and a large party of his friends, to celebrate his 50th birthday on Los Angeles next Sunday. He has nine children, and ranks as a millionaire.

George O'Hara, assistant superintendent of the Pullman Car company, residing in Chicago, has recently been laid off at the Palmer house, in Chicago. Tuesday morning he became delirious and leaped from a sixth-floor window, striking the wire netting over the court, escaping with slight injuries.

More Men Return to Work.

CHICAGO, March 3.—There was no disturbance of any kind when McCormick's men went to work this morning. Protected by the police, the men who had been dismissed, went to work at 7 o'clock. A large number of strikers were gathered in the neighborhood, who expressed their disapproval by acts of "such" nature.

Mr. McCormick states that 300 men went to work, but that about 300 returned to duty and many of these were new men. There were no arrests made.

Another Strike Ordered.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The executive board of the coal miners' federation is to meet here Tuesday, agreed a strike on March 8 for a uniform advance in the price of mining after that date.

Use of Cheese as a Food.

The results of experiments with eighteen varieties of cheeses are given in Reichmann's Centralblatt. Cheddar, a rich and highly flavored English cheese, was digested the shortest time, four hours, while uric acid skimmed cheese required ten. There is little difference in the digestibility of all sorts of hard cheese or all soft cheese. Fat cheeses dissolve the most rapidly. Taking into consideration the quantity of nitrogen dissolved, the writer concluded that, on account of its great proportionate digestibility, cheese is the most nourishing of all foods except meat and eggs.—Exchange.

Shocking Marriages Delayed.

The best relief in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures all the worst cases of itching, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co.

Sliced ham and fresh eggs, at East End grocery.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 3, 2:30 p. m.				
DECEMBER.	OPEN.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSED.
Wheat.	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4
March.	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4
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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

P. W. I. Blood, P. &

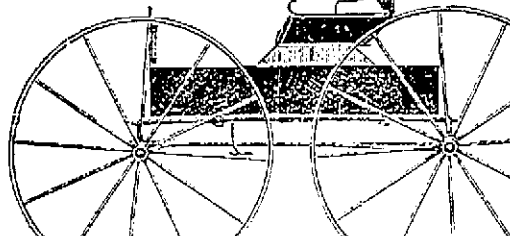
Line of IRON

WENSCHE

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sleeplessness, - la-gor,

purifies the blood, invigorates the whole system, and is especially beneficial in cases of Nervous Debility, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Nerve-agra, Headache, affections of the skin, and all diseases originating in a bad condition of the blood. It is a certain preventive and cure for Fever and Ague, and all persons of sedentary habits, and

P. W. I. Blood, P. &



CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SLEIGHS

I am now located in my new three story building and have the largest and finest of Buggies, Carriages and Sleighs in south Wisconsin and at prices that deriv competitors. Call and examine work.

HERMAN RUCHOLZ.

THIS
CHICAGO,
 WEDNESDAY

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—COUNTY OF COOK, ILL.—In the matter of the estate of William Neeker, deceased. Letters testamentary, having been this day to Robert Cairns, the time for creditors to present their claims for allowance has

& ST. PAUL
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Owns and operate nearly 5,000 miles of transportation equipment, with in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Short Line and Best Route between all principal points in the Northwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight charges, apply to nearest station or to the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, at any office anywhere in the United States or Canada.

J. M. GRIFFIN, A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Genl. Mgr. and Asst. Genl. Mgr. and Ticket Agt.
F. J. TUCKER, GEO. H. HREAFORD,
Asst. Genl. Mgr. Asst. Genl. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For notices in reference to Special Land Warrants, or for information in reference to interest in connection with the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, please refer to the local offices of the depot.

By the Court. ABOS P. PRICH, County.

Feb 24th

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY OF ROCK COUNTY. In probate.

Know all men, that at a Court of said term of the County Court to be held for said county at this court house, in the City of Dodge, on said county, Tuesday of March next, next, to-wit: the 24th day of March, 1903, the following and no other petition will be heard and considered:

The petition of Alonzo A. Cutts for leave of said court, and for letters re- ceding to said executor thereof.

By the Court. ABOS P. PRICH, County.

Feb 24th

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S.

**Burlington
Route
C.B. & O.R.R.**

JULY, 1895.
 GEORGE HANTHORN,
 Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
 H. H. BLANCHARD, Atty. for Pitt.

CATARRH
 ELLY'S
 CREAM BALM
 CURE FOR
 CATARRH
 OF THE
 OLD
 HEAD
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